## NEW YORK HERALD

BEOADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR. Velame XXXV1.....No. 5

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

GLORE THEATRE, 728 Broadway. -- VARIETY ENTER-

FIFTH AV NUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street .-ROOTH'S THEATRE, 25d st., between the and 6th ave .-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE SPECTACLE OF WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th street.-

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.-KIND TO A FAULT-ALADDIN. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.-

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Erondway -THE PANTOMIME OF VEE WILLIE WINKIE. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWSEY. THE INVINCIBLE HUS-BAND JUST ENIGRANT-VENETIAN BANDIT.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery .- GERMAN OPERA-FREISCHUPTZ. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. -

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th at .- Perform-TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .-- VA-THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway Comic Vocal-IEM, NUGRO ACTS, SG. JOLLY SANTA CLAUS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. Science in the Ring, Achonars, &c. Matinee at 256. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway. -- NEGRO MINSTRELEY, FARORS, BUR ESQUES, &c.

ERYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 st., between 5th and 7th ava -NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &C. APOLLO BALL corner 28th street and Broadway .- DE. CORET'S DIORAMA OF INC. AND ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av.-GRAND

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE -- WRIGH, HOGHES & WHITE'S MINSTERLS. - HOLIDAY PASTOMIME, &c. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Hooley's AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

# TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Thursday, January 5, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S BERALD.

1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Washington: A Veto Message by the President;
More Cabinet Changes Determined Upon; Secretary Fish to Retire: Senator Morton to be
S cretary of State; The Pacific Slopers to be
Remembered; Serious Charges Against Senator Sprague; The Democracy Exercised Over
St. Domingo—News from Rome—General Telegraphic News.

Proceedings in Congress—The Nathan Murderer: How the Case Stands Now—Army and Navy Intelligence—The Wickedness of Wall Street—

Intelligence—The Wickedness of Wall Street—New York City News—Lecture by George W. Howy—Hayl! How the Haylien's Receive the Annexation News—A Singular Incident in a Diverce Saitt—The Cattle Disease.

Crime in the Metropolis: Opening of the January Term of the Court of General Sessions—A New Year's Cali—Another Poisoning Case in Jersey—Proceedings in the New York and Brookiyn Courts—The Taylor Will Case—Series of Accidents in Newark—Buffalo Board of Trads—Bold Burgrars: Important Arrest of McDonald, the Notorions Emigrant Swindler.

Arrest of Account of the Spaniards"—Amusement Announcements.
7-France: A Severe Battle and French Victory;
Manteufiel Beaten by Faidherine: The Pros.

Manteufiel Beaten by Faidherbe: The Prussians Driven from All Their Positions—Arrival of the King of Spain at Madrid—Prim's Funeral—The German Empire—Austria and England Resident Notice of Spain and Spain and

Funeral—The German Empire—Austria and England—Business Notices.

8-Europe: A Visit to the French Camp at Coulle; Amaseus the First, King of the Spaniards; His Holmess and the Italians—A Home for the Insade—Affairs at the 8 atc Capital—Political—Fatal Assault—The \$80.00 Bond Robbery—Grand Church Celebration.

9-Brocklyn's Burdens: Annual Message of Mayor Kabifielsch—The Steamship Hornet—A Big Tang on Ice—An Indiana Woman's Hevenge—Dropped Dead by the Wayside—A Pile Driver Killed—Financial and Commercial Reports—Marriages and Dea hs.

10-The Public Debt—The Williamsburg Explosion—Amusements—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

11—Health Matters: Meeting of the Beard of Com-missioners—Voice of the People—Demoralizing Effect of Fidding in Chicago—General News Items—Advertisements.

THE LEGISLATURE adjourned vesterday until Tuesday next. Both Houses concurred in the idea that it is well to commence a long session's work slowly.

City Affairs are not to be neglected dur-ing the present session of the Legislature. A bill for better railway communication between Westchester and New York was introduced in the Senate yesterday, and others amending the Excise law and the New York Registry law were introduced in the Assembly.

A PROBABLE CHANGE IN THE CABINET. -It is stated on very fair premises that Secretary Fish will retire from public life in March next and that Senator Morton will succeed him. Morton is at least thoroughly American in his ideas, and is of the pushing, energetic Western type. If the rumor should be realized we may expect to hear of a very strong assertion of our rights regarding the fisheries question and the Alabama claims, and of the rights of our West Indian buttresses to the same independence that we have secured. We can also be quite sure of a higher standing and a greater respect among the strong nations of

ANOTHER SHELL IN THE REPUBLICAN CAMP. - Governor Geary has effectually disposed of the last chance Pennsylvania had of a representative in the President's Cabinet. In his Message sent to the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday be takes direct issue with his party in regard to the Enforcement act, denouncing the employment of government troops at Congressional elections as an interference with the sovereign rights of a State not contemplated by the federal constitotion. Is this intended as the first move toward the repeal of the Enforcement act? Or is Governor Geary preparing to assume the leadership of a new party?

THE CITY JUDGE'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND Juny yesterday contains a very claborate history of the work done during the past year in the three criminal courts, which will prove valuable not only to the jury, but to the public at large. The record of crime is compared with the judicial action which followed the indictment of criminals, and shows that the courts have not been idle in securing convictions and dealing out punishment within the widest limit which the statute book allows. The Judge, looking back with some pride upon the labors of himself and his colleagues on the criminal bench in the past year, promises that the new year will prove a safe one for the people of the metropolis. We hone so; because the safety of the community needs many guarantees in the present almost chaotic condition of that stratum of society which keeps life and property in perpetual jeopardy, and wish which the criminal courts have to doal.

Aundeus I., King of the Spaniards.

The newly chosen occupant of the Spanish throne arrived at Madrid on Monday, the 2d inst., after a progress quite triumphal from his landing place at Carthagena. In a manner truly characteristic of the man he at once made a visit of condolence to the widow of Marshal Prim, thereby recognizing the services and expressing his regret for the lamentable fate of the man whose assassination has, through the horror with which it inspires all good men in Spain, become a sort of expiatory sacrifice that shields the life of Amadeus himself. His next act was to appear in the Cortes and there assume the solemn official oath. He then summoned to his presence such men of eminent record as Rosas, Zorilla, Rivero and Olozaga, and conferred with them in reference to the formation of a constitution adapted to the new situation of the realm. In the meantime the enthusiasm manifested at his reception by the people of Madrid is described as baving been universal, and thus we see him launched fairly on his new career.

On November 17, 1870, the Spanish Cortes assembled at Madrid elected Prince Amadeus Ferdinand Marle, Duke of Aosta, to the royal dignity of Spain with the special title of "King of the Spaniards," indicating the popular and national character of his elevation and the constitutional form of the monarchy that he is to administer. The vote stood 191 in favor and 120 against the candidate, the Carlists casting 12 blank ballots. On the same day the new ruler was officially proclaimed amid great apparent rejoicing, and within

a fortnight a deputation, of Spanish dignitaries started for Florence to lay his newly acquired honors at the feet of the Italian prince in his father's residence and capital city. On the 4th of December the deputation was received in state at the Pitti Palace by Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, and his son, the Duke of Aosta. In reply to an impressive address by the Spanish visitors, the former said :- "I confide my son to the loyalty of the Spanish nation."

He subsequently conferred the Order of the Annunziata upon Marshals Serrano, Prim, Espartero and Zorilla, in recognition of their rank and their services to the cause of order and reorganization. The response of the new King Amadeus was more characteristic of his sanguine temperament than of the real situation of affairs in Spain, as late despatches have unfortunately represented them to be.

"I have before me," he said, "a smooth and, I hope, happy course to pursue. You present to my survey a more extended horizon and invite me to duties which are, at all times, elevated, but now are of the utmost moment. I accept the noble mission, while fully conscious of its difficulties. \* \* \* In order to be worthy of my election I have only loyally to follow the example and the constitutional traditions in which I have been reared. \* \* \* A soldier while in the army, I shall but be the first citizen of the country in the presence of the nation's representatives. I know not whether I shall have the good fortune to shed my blood for my new country and to add a leaf to the laurel chaplet of the great numbers who have made the renown of Spain illustrious. Of this much, however, I am sure at all events that the Spaniards shall ever say of the King whom they have chosen, 'His loyalty can rise above the strife of parties; he has no other thought than the unity and happiness of the nation." This judicious speech was received by the deputation with cries of "Viva su Majestad Amedeo primero, Rey de España P

Banquetings and illuminations on a magnifi-Italian realm, and preparations were at once made by the Spanish King elect to repair to Madrid, where he was expected as early as last Christmas Day. He tarried, however, longer in Italy than he had intended, owing, no doubt, in part, to the terrible disorders at present agitating the Spanish peninsula.

King Amadeus I., whose full title we have already written, is one of the most gifted and promising scions of the Heuse of Savov. He is the second son and third child of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, and was allied in marriage, on the 30th of May, 1867, to the Princess Marie Victoire Charlotte Henrietta Jeanne, daughter of Prince Charles Emmanuel Cisterna and Louisa Caroline Ghislaine, Countess of Merode. He is now in his twenty-sixth year, having been born on the 30th of May, 1845, and holds the regular commission of lieutenant general in the Italian army, of rear admiral in the navy and of a chief of brigade in the cavalry service. His marriage with the young Princess de la Cisterna was quite a romantic affair on his part, although it involved a good deal of court manœuvring. The lady is highly talented, thoroughly accomplished and has several languages at her complete control. She was but in her twentieth year and he in his twenty-second when they met, and her youthful loveliness and polished grace at once captivated the young soldier-prince, who had become, in some moasure, a historic paladin in her eyes, by his effective gallantry in the field when battling against the Austrians for the cause of Italian independence and by a severe wound received in a dashing cavalry charge at the head of his regiment. The Cisternas are of the old Piedmontese party, so called, who strove to retain the Italian capital at Turin, and the moment they saw a royal Prince of Savoy attracted by a daughter of their house they left no honorable effort untried to secure so desirable an

Baron Ricasoli, then in the Italian Ministry, opposed the match at first, chiefly for the reason, as he alleged, that Amadeus was but twenty-one years old and that his elder brother Humbert, the Prince of Piedmont. was still unmarried. But the bright eyes and eloquent tongues of the ladies and cavaliers of the Italian Court were nearly all enlisted in furthering the romantic passion of their brave and handsome young prince, and his father was not difficult to coax into entire approval. The royal word was therefore given, and the wedding soon followed, amid great pomp and rejoicing. Nor has the happiness of the young couple been disturbed by any of the domestic clouds that so often seem to invade the married life of the titled and the great. The Princess Marie has, it is said, a somewhat prompt and imperious temper, but notwithstanding certain hints let fall in the book of the Countess Ricaseli, which not long since made such a

the Prince's home. Indeed, with so genial and loyal a character as that of Amadeus of Savoy, any educated lady would have to be exacting indeed who could not pass a life of happiness, especially when her hand had been the reward of the most impassioned and the four years' war, which closed in the spring romantic attachment. Of the Prince himself it may be said that he is universally beloved for his generous nobility of heart, his devoted patriotism, his liberal sentiments and the undiminished splendor in which he has displayed the ancient gallantry of his race upon every occasion in the field since the day when he began his military career as a simple captain in the famous Aosta brigade, which was always conspicuous for dash in the charge, steadiness in the thick of action and coolness when forced by overwhelming numbers, to retreat. At the same time the Prince has been equally esteemed in civil life, and, at all times when calm dignity of bearing, quiet decision and good judgment were mainly desirable, has fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of his friends. These are good omens.

With a long and illustrious series of examples before him, and with the prestige of the grand patriotic successes which have since then raised the bouse of Savoy, first to the royal honors of Piedmont and Sardinia and then to the throne of united Italy, now one of the first class Powers of the world, young Amadeus I. of Spain has some brilliant guarantees handed down to him from the past to sustain him in the arduous but splendid duties of the future now opening before him. Moreover, as we have briefly endeavored to show, his own record has been full of promise, and, thus far, since the announcement of his newly found preferment, he has shown himself to be every

Spain herself is full of natural resources. and, could the immemorial fomenters of discord, the continual and implacable plotters for faction wars and dynastic chimeras, be, once for all, crushed out by the good sense of the nation at large, she might rapidly regain her former rak at the council board of the nations. As things have run for fifty years past she has simply been a disturber of the peace, so full of vagaries and excesses that an individual guilty of the same would rightfully come under our legal commissions de lunatico inquirendo.

It is, then, in the common interest of mankind, no less than for the sake of our early friend and ally, the Spanish people, that we wish, in the pleasant greetings of the New Year with which he begins his reign, all good fortune and success to the wise, firm and prompt, yet liberal, measures of Amadeus I., King of the Spaniards elect by fair vote of the Cortes, should that vote be now sustained by the spontaneous approval of the honest, orderly and productive classes inhabiting the magnificent but long afflicted country which he comes from Italy to govern.

#### Life in Paris Besieged.

Our correspondent at Bordea x sends us an interesting report of an interview held by him on New Year's Day with M. Ducoux, who had just arrived from Paris. The despatch, which we publish this morning, gives a vivid account of life in the besieged city. Making all due allowance for the natural coloring which a patriotic Frenchman might give to the narrative, the fact remains that the Parisians are still resolute for defence and confident of final success. They suffer to some extent, but their sufferings are at present scarcely perceptible. cent scale ensued in the chief cities of the Except horseflesh, they have no fresh meat, and they greatly need a supply of salt. However, they run no risk of starving. Bread is plentiful, and so is wine; and with bread. horse steaks and champagne enough to last four months, no person need starve to death. M. Ducoux says that dogs and rats are not disdained, but he does not imply that any necessity exists for eating such food.

True to her ancient fame for gayety, Paris is not dull, although she is shut out from the world by a circle of German bayonets. The very novelty of their position amuses the people. The streets are crowded as usual, and little dulness is apparent. To this animation of spirits is united the unalterable resolve to continue the struggle to the last. Despite the bitterly cold weather the soldiers continue enthusiastic. From the battlefield they march to attend open air concerts. Such, in brief, is the pen picture of Paris as she was one week ago, sent us by our correspondent. It tells the story of a people, patriotic and brave, worthy of their ancient renown and ready to die in defence of their

### The King of Spain in Madrid.

By a special telegram forwarded from Madrid to London, and thence by the cable to this city vesterday, we are enabled to report the arrival of his Majesty Amadeus, King of the Spaniards, in his capital. The record is quite hopeful for the new dynasty. The youthful monarch saluted his people in the very presence of the remains of the dead soldier, Prim; a living, progressive principle before the honored yet deceased representative of a very remarkable, but unquiet and troublesome era in the history of the country. The king advanced modestly, journeying from Carthagena to Aranjuez, and from that ancient city to the national palace in Madrid. He was received with enthusiasm, although the popular expression was not of a very demonstrative character. Constitutionalism is on the ascendant in Spain; party politics ignored at least for the moment. The King rode at once to the hall of Cortes, was sworn in, and solemnly avowed his fidelity to the people, his subjects. After his return to the palace he gave audience to many prominent public leaders, and formed, almost certainly, a first Cabinet, consisting of long-tried and faithful men. The inclination of the Court is evidently towards the Spanish party which is known as the union liberal. It is to be hoped that the "blight" will soon be removed from "the olive of Spain," and that it will, as was ever hoped, be entwined in the first "garland of European liberty."

THE NATHAN MYSTERY appears to be very fine joke if we may trust the statement of the prisoner whom Count Joannes has been noise in high circles in Europe, there has been I the noble Count a very "sinful game."

no reason to doubt the perfect tranquillity of Extraordinary Reduction of othe Public Debt and Resources of the Country.

On September 1, 1865, the public debt of the United States was \$2,757,689,571. This was the largest amount of debt the nation ever owed. It had been augmenting vastly during of 1865. For the first few months after the close of the war—that is from April to September-a large amount of floating indebtedness had to be adjusted, and it was this that brought the debt up to the highest figure in September. But from that time it began to waste away. It has been steadily and regularly decreasing since. On January 3, 1871, the debt was \$2,349,664,320. This is the lowest point it has reached since September, 1865. Thus, then, there has been paid in the course of five years and four months \$408,025,251.

During Johnson's administration, or, rather, during the three years and six months of his administration from the time the debt was adjusted and reached the highest figure, there was paid \$212,652,667. Since General Grant has been President, or during one -year and ten months, there has been paid \$195,372,584. It must be remembered, lewever hat the claims upon the Treasury arising out of the war, for the first two or three years after it ended, were numerous and large. Many of these were settled before General Grant entered the White House. Indeed, the amount of the war claims and expenses of the government growing out of the war have been less every year for several years past, and will continue to diminish henceforward. Even the war pensions will fall off every year.

The amount of money the people of this country have contributed to the support of the government and payment of the debt in the last ten years is stupendous. The contributions in the shape of taxes, in one way or another, have averaged, probably, over four hundred millions a year for the last ten years, or, in the aggregate, between four and five thousand millions. Yes, the people have paid from the earnings of their industry in the short period of ten years a sum more than double the amount of the present interest-bearing debta sum far larger than that raised from the nation during the previous eighty years and upward of its history. Did ever a ation show such extraordinary resources before? Was there ever known more marvellous elasticity in the financial capabilities of a country?

But that is not all. This stupendous taxa-tion was borne at a time when millions of men were taken away from industrial pursuits for the armies, and when thousands of millions of property was destroyed by the war. The productive South was almost turned into a wilderness, and all the efforts of the North were strained to an unparalleled extent to carry on the gigantic struggle. It took several years to restore industry, and though the country generally, and the South especially, have risen from this prostrate condition in an astonishing manner, the effects of the war are still felt. It will take some time to restore the vast wealth that was destroyed.

Now the question is, Ought the people who have paid so much for the preservation of the Union-who have borne such enormous burdens and lost so much block and property-to be still heavily taxed to pay the balance of the debt? Ought not our children, ought not posterity, to pay a portion of the debt? There is no longer any question, if there ever was, as to the ability and purpose of the republic to pay. We need not raise a large revenue and keep paying off the debt at the rate of a hundred millions a year to establish the credit of the government. Then, as wealth and population increase, the people will feel less and less the weight of the debt. With the surprising development of wealth and population the people in ten years will be able to bear a hundred millions of taxes better than we can now fifty millions. A small sinking fund, to keep the debt constantly decreasing, is all that is needed at present. The revenue can be cut down a hundred millions a year, and then there will be left an ample amount for the current expenses of an economical government and for a sinking fund. This sum left in the hands of the people would be applied to industry, would stimulate production and add vastly to the national wealth. Instead of being auxious to pay the debt in a hurry, as the Secretary of the Treasury is, the taxes ought to be reduced to the lowest amount possible. That would be national economy and the proper course for a wise government to pursue.

There seems to be no doubt that General Faidherbe is handling the French Army of the North with great skill. It is not two weeks since he was defeated by General Manteuffel. near Amiens, and forced to retire on Arras. He, however, retreated in good order, and has already resumed the offensive with success. The victory gained by his army, even if not decisive, must bear important results. The Germans in the vicinity of Havre and Rouen will be compelled to retire in the direction of Amiens for the purpose of reinforcing Manteuffel. This retrograde movement will enable the large force concentrated to defend Havre either to advance to the aid of Faidherbe or to threaten the extreme right of Prince Frederick Charles' army. It will be observed that in his official despatch General Faidherbe does not claim anything more than to have carried all the positions held by the Germans. We are, therefore, of the opinion that there was a prospect of the renewal of the battle. Well disciplined troops are not easily routed, and Manteuffel's forces comprise some of the best soldiers of the Prussian army.

The battle fought on Monday took place near Arras, on the borders of the Department of Pas de Calais and on the road to Amiens. This latter city is evidently Faidherbe's present objective point. Arrived there, he will doubtless advance upon the German investing line north of Paris by way of Beauvais and Pontoise. If the victory of Monday at Bapaume be followed up it will seriously embarrass the Germans and probably compel a supension of the operations recently begun against the forts on the east side of Paris.

THE BROOKLYN TAXPAYERS are a patient set of people. Eight millions of taxes were levied during the past year among a population of 400,000 people, and the city deat ininterviewing. He seems to have "played" on curred and authorized in the past year alone was \$36,000.000

General Fuidherbe's Success Near paume-A View of the Situation.

The despatches which we publish this morning from the seat of war in Europe inform us that the French Army of the North, under General Faidherbe, has assumed the offensive. and with some measure of success. It seems to have been the determination of this officer. on taking command of the Army of the North, to try if it could not be made more serviceable in offensive operations than it had been formerly in standing on the defensive. The movements of the German General Manteuffel gave him an opportunity to carry out his designs. Manteuffel's intentions evidently are to adopt a similar line of policy in the north to that of Prince Frederick Charles in the south, the aims of both being to keep the armies of Chauzy and Bourbaki, in the south, and Faidherbe, in the north, from too near an approach to Paris. With the view to carry out this programme in the most effectual manner both these officers have had all the reinforcements that could possibly be spared them from the main body of the German army without, of course, weakening the investing lines around Paris. As General Von der Tann was strengthefied by the army of Prince Frederick Charles immediately after the surrender of Metz to carry on his operations against the Army of the Loire, so also was the force of General Manteuffel greatly augmented by the soldiers who assisted in the reduction of chalsbourg and of Montmedy. It does not seem, however, that the achievements of the German armies are at all in keeping with what was expected of them. Our despatches this morning inform us that

the French have been successful in the north, and that on Monday last Faidherbe won a victory near Bapaume, a fortified town, situated about fifteen miles southeast of Arras. The battle, we are told, lasted from eight in the morning to six o'clock in the evening, and the day closed with the villages and positions occupied by the Prussians in the morning in the possession of the French. The loss on the side of the French. according to the report of General Chauzy, was serious, and the German loss he speaks of as being enormous. From the telegrams re ceived little be wond the announcement of the battle and its result is given, but from a glance at the situation it would seem that the day's conflict was inaugurated some distance north of where it closed so advantageously to the French. This victory for Faidherbe over Manteuffel serves to illustrate the rapidly acquiring proficency of new French levies in the use of arms. Every success, trifling as it may be; nay, every day's delay is an advantage to the French armies now in the field as well as those being fitted for it. Faidherbe's success is worth thousands of men to the French cause. A victory over Manteuffel is something that will give additional spirit to the French Army of the North. General Chauzy, to the south of Paris, is also up and doing, and in the neighborhood of Belfort, near the Swiss frontier, the French are also moving. Paris alone seems inactive, but that inactivity may only be the prelude of a struggle which will either make or mar France.

### Prim's Funeral.

The mortal remains of General Juan Prim lie before the high altar in the Church of Atocha, in the city of Madrid. His earthly marches are over. The bugle call will never more wake him to the rude alarum of war, or "melt away" the fancy dream voice of wife and friends from the ear of the fatigued soldier sleeping in the camp. Prim's soul is with its God and eternity. What is earthy has been placed in the custody of the priests and the military previous to its final consignment to the tomb.

We report the funeral of the Marshal by special telegram from Madrid and through the cable. It was quite an imposing pageant. Sad in the extreme in its funereal character. it was yet consolatory to Spain, Sixty thousand persons paraded in the streets of Madrid, yet there was not the slightest disturbance. The voice of party and the unreasoning roar of riot were equally hushed by the very silence of that tongue which was wont to command-to order, as the centurion, "Go, and he goeth; come, and forth he steps." The carriage in which Prim was assassinated was driven in the procession. High dignitaries of State, legislators, foreign diplomats, military, naval and civil servants, all followed on foot. After the religious ceremonies had been performed the coffin was left to the care of the clergy, surrounded by veterans of the army and attended by one sorrowing and loving friend, the widow of the Marshal, la Señora Doña Prim.

### Orville Grant's Letter.

The brother of the President has written private letter, which a Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial sees fit to publish, in which he warns his brother, the President, that General Bloomfield, Supervisor of the Chicago district, has made propositions to the whiskey men now under indictment for frands, offering to quash their cases and surrender up to them all the evidence in his possession for twenty thousand dollars down. Mr. Orville Grant was himself asked to be a party to the transaction, but evaded a direct reply, and sent word, as reported, to the President, urging him to dismiss Bloomfield. The letter is dated in June last, and the inference is made by the correspondent, who has of late shown bimself very bitter against the President, that the latter has personal motives for failing to take his brother's advice. Such bitter attacks upon President Grant are cowardly and unjustifiable. Assuming the charges in the letter to be true in every respect, the President, as an honest and faithful Executive, must have them investigated before he can act upon them, especially on the urgent advice of one of those relatives whom the enemies of the President so persistently claim exercise such unfair influence over his executive actions.

GENERAL GRANT, it is understood, will shortly send such information to Congress touching the late Southern elections as will change the Amnesty bill pending into another reconstruction bill. The reconstruction, however, most needed is, we fear, a reconstruction among the republican managers down

Congress Yesterday-Finance, Civil Reform, St. Domingo and Other Matters.

The first day of the reassembling of Congress after the Christmas holidays was marked by considerable activity in matters of legislation. The Senate passed, without discussion, a very important financial measure, which amends the Funding bill of last session by anthorizing the issue of five hundred millions, instead of two hundred millions, of five per cent bonds, and making the interest on them payable quarterly. It also adopted, without discussion or objection, Senator Sumner's resolution calling upon the President for a heterogeneous mass of information bearing directly or indirectly on the question of the annexation of St. Domingo. Perhaps one reason for the absence of opposition to it was the reflection that the President may properly limit himself to furnishing just so much of the information asked for as he may deem expedient, and state that, as to the others papers called for, their publication at the present time is deemed to be incompatible with the public interests. Senstor frumbull's bill looking to a reform in the civil service of the government, but bearing the remarkable title of a bill "To relieve Congressmen from importunity in appointments to office," was discussed for some time, and some of its evident absurdities exposed. Its author, however, expressed his intention to press it seriously on the attention of the Senate, and it will probably come up occasionally in the morning hour from now till the close of Congress, unless the Senate feels disposed in the meantime to squelch it by direct adverse action. Civil service reform is demanded in all the departments of the government, but it must be arrived at by a well matured system, such as that recommended to the House by Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, not by such an eccentric proposition as that which owes its paternity to Senator Trumbull.

The morning hour in the House was consumed in the discussion of a bill reported by Mr. Morrell, of Penusylvania, from the Committee on Manufactures, for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence by means of an international exposition of arts, manufactures and products, to be held in Philadelphia, in 1876. The proposition does not appear to attract much attention in the House or to possess any interest, except for members from Pennsylvania, all of whom are, of course, bound to support it. It is, to say the least, somewhat premature to legislate for an event that will not take place for over five years to come, and it is not very clear, besides, that it is a matter with which Congress ought to interfere. The American Institute, of this city, had already proposed to hold a great international exhibition in 1876, and there is little doubt of its ability to manage the affair successfully without any aid from the general government. The bill will come to a vote to-day or early next week, and will probably be consigned to the limbo of the Speaker's table.

The St. Domingo affair came up incidentally in the House in the shape of a notice from Mr. Banks, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that that committee would ask the attention of the House to the subject on Monday next. The Senate joint resolution is on the Speaker's table, and cannot be got at without laving aside every bill and resolution that precedes it in order of time : but the difficulty will be got over by the Committee on Foreign Affairs reporting a joint resolution in the same words, and having it passed by the House and afterwards by the Senate. Every parliamentary obstacle that can possibly be interposed will be resorted to by the opponents of the measure, as indicated yesterday by the remark of Mr. Fernando Wood; but there is no doubt of the passage of the resolution over all opposition.

There were some important executive communications presented in Congress yesterday. The New York Central Railroad Company and the Pacific Railroad Companies are to be held up strictly to their obligations. The former is seeking to evade the payment of a tax of \$1,151,800, assessed upon scrip dividend for interest certificates of \$23,036,000 declared on December 19, 1868. The latter are seeking to evade the payment of the interest on the bonds guaranteed for them by the government, and are claiming that the law does not require them to pay either principal or interest until after the maturity of the bonds. The House Committee on Appropriations decline, however, to assent to that view of the case, and report a bill to hold these railroad companies up to their legal and just obligations. The trading venture in which Senator

Sprague and other Providence manufacturers participated during the war, and in which they are said to have supplied the rebels in Texas with arms and ammunition in exchange for cotton, has brought out a report from the War Department, with a copy of the opinion of the Judge Advocate General that the parties should be brought to trial before a general court martial or military commission. The papers were presented to the Senate yesterday, and were there referred to a select committee of five. The developments which that committee may make will be looked for with intense interest.

These are the principal points the Conressional proceedings of vesterday.

CHARITY WHERE IT SHOULD BE. -His Eminence Cardinal Antonelli displayed, as we are assured by cable telegram, a very considerable amount of "cordiality" towards the Italian envoy who waited on him to announce the arrival of King Victor Emmanuel in Rome. This is exactly as it should be, particularly around the time-honored centre of religion. In the month of September last the Cardinal Secretary of State was in a very different frame of mind, as will be seen by our despatches.

CLEARING THE SIDEWALKS .- The Mayor has issued an order to the Superintendent of Police that the streets I ading to the ferries over the North and East rivers shall be in future kept clear of obstructions on the side walk, such as cases and bales of merchandise, carts which absorb the whole passageway from the curb to the store doors, and hatchways and a number of other nuisances which have become intolerable. This is quite right. but why confine the rule to the streets leading to the ferries? There is hardly a side street in the city where any business of consequence